

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. X.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JULY 7, 1860.

NO. 54.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
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dec1 w&t-wt

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THOS. B. MONROE, Jr.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
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communications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
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april 7 w&t-wt

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WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
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deed 1 w&t-wt

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ritory. Collections made in all parts of the
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mar10 w&t-wt

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feb22 w&t-wt

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E. A. W. ROBERTS,
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and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

GEORGE E. BOE,
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WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.

Other Main street, opposite the Court-House.

jan1 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
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MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAY & TODD'S,
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COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
of the best material and in the most fashionable
style, warranted to fit.

If Gentlemen are requested to call and examine
my stock.

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Groceries and Confectioneries.

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Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
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jan28 w&t-wt

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nov27 w&t-wt

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,

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mar22 w&t-wt

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Floor Cloth, Mats, Boxes,
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BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices.
We keep on hand and make to order Flag, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Boards, &c., &c.
Our stock is well selected, and we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of
the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
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april 5 w&t-wt

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Provided it is enclosed in presence of a reliable per-
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SUCCESSORS TO
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Oils, &c., 4 Market street, between Third and
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manufacture of Ointments, Emulsions, &c.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, eve-
ry description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-
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VENTIVES.

This article enables them to health or
to circumstances do not permit an increase of family
or private income, to regulate their expenses, and
to provide for the removal of Obstructions, irrigation
etc. They should not be used during Pregnancy.
Price \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent
by mail.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a
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and moderate charge guaranteed.

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jan25 w&t-wt

E. MYERS & CO.,
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South Frankfort, opposite the residence of Mr. E.
S. Coleman. The house is a good one-story frame
building with a large lot.

I will also sell a vacant lot.

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

SATURDAY JULY 7, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

To the Democratic Voters of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 26th, 1860.

WHEREAS, The undersigned, Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, have heretofore called a State Convention of the party to assemble at Frankfort, on the 15th of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rankin R. Revill, Esq.; and recent events have occurred, which, in the opinion of the Committee, render it necessary that the Convention, when assembled, should take into consideration the general interests of the Democratic party:

Therefore, we hereby recommend that said Convention, in addition to the special subject already submitted to it, take into consideration and act upon such other matters as may be brought before it touching the general interests of the party, with a view to its organization and harmonious action, and to secure its triumph in the approaching State and national contests.

JEPHTHA DUDLEY,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
A. J. JAMES,
D. M. BOWEN,
JAMES W. TATE,
J. P. METCALFE,
S. I. M. MAJOR,
P. U. MAJOR,
GRANT GREEN,
Committee.

Attention, Democrats.

We are requested to announce that there will be a Convention of the Democracy of Franklin county, to be held at the court-house, on Monday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, and of ratifying the nominations for President and Vice Presid'n. Let every Democrat in the county attend!

We give up a large space in our columns to the publication of the able and interesting speech of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, in support of the Democratic ticket.

From the Lebanon Democrat we learn that an attempt was made to hold a Democratic meeting in Marion county for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Frankfort Convention, which failed on account of the factious course of the Douglasites. The adherents of the "Rump Convention" afterwards held a meeting to themselves and appointed delegates to go to Louisville. According to the Lebanon Kentuckian, M. R. Hardin, Esq., the Democratic district elector, proved himself more than a match for all the Douglas speakers in attendance, Capt. Graves, Dr. White & Co., who attempted to discuss with him.

Col. Sam Pike in the Field.

We are pleased to notice that the Mt. Sterling Legion is again revived under the editorial control of the veteran Pike, and that it has the true Democratic colors flying at its mast head. The Legion is a valuable addition to the number of Breckinridge papers in Kentucky, and we trust that it will be liberally supported by the Democracy of the district in which it is published.

From the editorial in the last issue of the Lebanon Democrat we are satisfied that paper intends to support Breckinridge throughout the canvass. It is published in a nest of Douglastites, but we trust its love of Democracy will triumph over motives of mere self-interest and temporary expediency. We shall copy its leading editorial of this week so soon as we can find room for it in our columns, and bespeak for it in advance an attentive perusal.

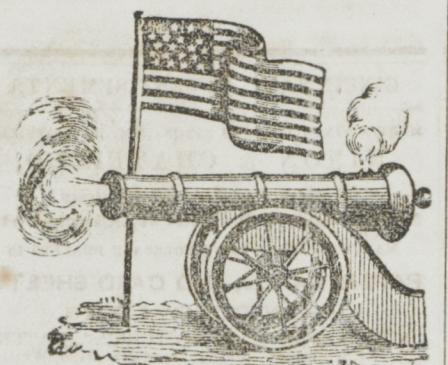
The Democracy of Campbell county held a rousing meeting at Alexandria, on Monday last, fully endorsing Breckinridge and Lane. In the officers of the meeting, and in the delegates appointed to the State Convention, we notice the names of the bone and sinew of the Democracy of Campbell. We give publicity to their proceedings in this issue of our paper.

A number of Kentuckians, living in Washington City, have organized an association to aid in the election of the candidates of the National Democratic party—Breckinridge and Lane. The association will be known as "The Kentucky Breckinridge and Lane Club of Washington City." At a meeting held for the purpose, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers, viz: Col. D. R. McNair, President; J. N. Oliver, Vice President; Phil. T. Allin, Treasurer; J. N. Sheppard, Recording Secretary, and Jas. C. Currie, Corresponding Secretary. It was largely attended, and the proceedings were marked with spirit and unanimity, each severally pledging himself to use all fair and honorable means in his power to aid in the election of the candidates named.

The Democrats of Mason county held a ratification meeting on Saturday last. It was largely attended, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Col. Thos. B. Stevenson, R. H. Forester, Col. W. S. Rand, and others.

Ex-President Tyler has written a letter in favor of the election of Breckinridge and Lane.

THE IRVINE CONVENTION. The Mountain Counties for BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.



One Third of the State Speaks at Once !!

BRING OUT THE BIG GUN !!

We learn, just before going to press, that the Irvine Convention, held on the 5th inst., passed a resolution with great unanimity, endorsing the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and pledging the true National Ticket the support of the Democracy of all Eastern Kentucky. Hon. Jas. B. Clay and Col. James B. Beck made stirring speeches to the crowd in attendance. About one third of all the counties in the State, embracing the Sixth and Ninth Congressional Districts, and parts of other districts, were represented in this Convention, which assembled under call of the State Central Committee to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Simpson. The endorsement of Breckinridge and Lane by such a body of the Democracy foreshadows the action of the Frankfort Convention, and will be glorious news to the constitutional Democracy everywhere!

The Irvine Convention nominated B. J. Peter, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, for the Appellate Judgeship in that district. Mr. Peters is an able lawyer and a sound Democrat, and we congratulate the Convention upon its nomination so eminently proper in itself and so certain of the popular endorsement at the polls in August next. Hurrah for the Mountain Democracy!!

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—At this time, when a campaign is just opening and everyone is prohiesing on the probable results of the election, it may be interesting to our readers to have a table:

FREE STATES		SLAVE STATES	
Maine.....	8	Delaware.....	3
New Hampshire.....	5	Maryland.....	8
Vermont.....	5	Virginia.....	15
Massachusetts.....	13	North Carolina.....	10
Rhode Island.....	4	South Carolina.....	8
Connecticut.....	6	Georgia.....	10
New York.....	35	Florida.....	3
New Jersey.....	7	Alabama.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	27	Mississippi.....	7
Ohio.....	23	Louisiana.....	6
Indiana.....	13	Texas.....	4
Illinois.....	11	Tennessee.....	12
Michigan.....	6	Kentucky.....	12
Wisconsin.....	5	Missouri.....	9
Iowa.....	4	Arkansas.....	4
California.....	4	Total Slave States.....	120
Oregon.....	3	Total Free States.....	183
Minnesota.....	4	Total Vote.....	303
	183	For a choice.....	152

We shall publish the address of our district delegates, Messrs. Beck and Johnson, in our next tri-weekly issue.

We call attention to the proceedings of the Democracy of Owen, of Campbell, and of McLean counties.

The Democrats of Hardin, and of Pendleton counties, also held meetings endorsing Breckinridge and Lane.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday,

of meeting Hon. A. L. DAVIDSON, Senator from Morgan. He reports the Democracy of the mountains unanimous in support of Breckinridge and Lane.

To the list of Democratic papers in Kentucky heretofore published as supporting the true ticket, we have to add the names of the Cadiz Organ, the Madisonville Register, the Mt. Sterling Legion, the Owensboro Democrat, and the Lebanon Democrat.

Mr. Sam Colyer, who claims to be the champion of Pulaski county, Ky., offers to fight the Benicia Boy for any amount from \$1,000 to \$20,000.

The famous stallion Stockwell sold recently in England for \$22,500. The still more famous West Australian was bought at the same sale, for the Emperor of the French or \$15,000.

The 35th annual commencement of the Episcopal College, at Geneva, took place June 28th, 1860.

The exercises opened on Sunday afternoon, in Trinity church, with the Baccalaureate address by President Jackson.

The admiserry examinations came off on Monday; on Tuesday, the "Christian Brotherhood" were addressed, and there was also speaking for the White Rhetorical Prize, which was awarded to Mr. Applegate, of Ohio.

The degree of A. M., in course, was conferred on Mr. Polter of this State. The degree of D. D., was conferred on Rev. Robert McMurphy, President of Shelby College. Rev. John N. Norton, now in Europe, is a graduate of this College.

BOURBON COUNTY STOCK SALES.—The stock sales in Paris on Monday were small. These were sold:

7 pair broke Mules.....	\$268 00	.... \$1876 07
1 " " "	.....	126 00
18 Yearlings.....	81 00	.... 1458 00
9 Two year old.....	100 00	.... 900 00
1 Three year old.....	138 00	
20 Head two year old.....	80 05	.... 1670 00
49 " " "	134 00	.... 562 00
55 " " "	99 00	.... 506 00
72 " " "	125 00	.... 900 00
9 Miles.....	114 00	.... 1030 00
14 " " "	97 00	.... 1358 00
1 Pair of Mules.....	360 00	
10 Horses.....	108 00	.... 1070 00
1 Negro Woman, old.....	525 00	
1 " Girl.....	175 00	
1 " Boy.....	1275 00	
	725 00	

THE BANNE COUNTY FOR Breckinridge and Lane.



SWEET OWEN SPEAKS!!

OWENTON, OWEN Co., Ky., July 2, 1860.

A meeting of the Democracy of this county was held at the Court house, on Monday, the 2d instant, it being quarterly court day; and duly organized by electing B. Hayden, Chairman, and J. B. Mordoff, Secretary.

Col. Hodgen then invited the National Democracy to adjourn to the church, and the larger portion of the assembly did so and organzied a meeting by calling Dr. Foster to the Chair, and appointing Robert Maddox Secretary. Col. H. offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Campbell Co., that it was moved that certain persons (naming them) be appointed said Committee. Several gentlemen inquired who made the motion, and the chairman and Mr. Helm, each replied "I did."

Col. Hodgen then rose to a privileged question, and inquired for information as to whether this was a meeting of the Democracy of the county, when the chair and several others responded "no;" it is a meeting of the Douglas men."

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SPEECH OF

HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL

Substance of the remarks of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, on the evening of the 25th, when called for by the Senators.

GENTLEMEN: I am not in the habit of receiving calls from Democratic masses; but, it would be an affectation to conceal my knowledge that I am indebted for the honor of this visit to your desire to hear, from my own lips, a confirmation of the rumor that I will support Breckinridge and Lane at the next Presidential election.

I cheerfully render my own testimony to the truth of that statement [applause].

It might have been more prudent to defer this declaration until after a free conference with those friends in Kentucky with whom I have here-to-fore acted, and by whom my past career has been so generously sustained. Others may watch the direction of the popular current, who wish to swim on its tide to a haven of success; my ambition is not for place or preferment; it rises no higher than to the simple performance of duty, and I leave consequences to take care of themselves. I have no hesitation as to the position it becomes me, at this crisis, to assume; and I should be recreant to my own sense of the obligation a free citizen owes to his country, were I not, when called upon, to advance to the occupancy of that position with the firmness of a statesman which import a union of my conscience and my action upon the line of conduct I mean to pursue.

Gentlemen, I am familiar with the points upon which the Democrats have failed to agree. They involve principles which I have frequently discussed, in Congress and out of it—on the stump, at home, and elsewhere. I am not now taking a stand for the first time upon those principles. I move, in 1856, a somewhat celebrated declaration, that between James Buchanan, if he were the exponent of the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, I would not toss up a copper for choice.

I was then discussing the Cincinnati platform before the people, and I then saw the ambiguity which made it Janus-faced—presenting one view to the North and another to the South. Southern Democrats did not believe me. They denounced my suspicion as the effect of partisan rancor. I told them then that Mr. Douglas did not entertain the same view of the platform they did, and that, one day or another, they would find all the evils which could flow from such a persistence in maintaining party lines at the expense of important principles, would "come home to roost."

I must be permitted to say I did not anticipate the rupture which occurred at Charleston, and was committed at Baltimore. It may never be known which bound the Democratic party together, North and So. th, but it is a homage to principle. It exhibits the Democrats who have nominated John C. Breckinridge as at last awakening to the facts which I have stated to them a thousand times, and as ready to repair sound principles to unsound party associations.

I render them the tribute of my respect for the choice they have made, and I think their country will do the same.

Fell w citizens, the rupture of the Democratic party has taken place essentially on the same ground upon which the Whig party went to pieces, and which afterwards rent the American party in twain. The same cause severed the relations of the church, North and South. It is not astonishing that under its force, though last of all, the tower of Democracy has fallen. It is evidence, which a considerate people will regard, that here is a wide difference of principle—of cardinal, vital principle—that no force of party attraction can withstand, and which demands a settlement, final and satisfactory.

Gentlemen, after the Whig party went to pieces on this issue in 1852, because Northern Whigs "spit upon the platform" which pronounced in favor of the principles of the compromises of 1850—after the American party severed in 1856, because Northern Americans would not yield this most baneful of themes of "no slavery agitation"—I tried in vain in the last speech I made in Congress, to evict this issue by creating some other upon which to divide parties, until time could be found which would flow from this agitation. I appealed to the conservative North to come to the rescue, and to refuse to follow the Republican leaders into the new campaign, under banners which had no inscription upon their folds but antagonism to the slaveholding States of the Union, but anathemas against slaveholders and an affirmation of the doctrine of an irreconcileable conflict between systems, until a homogeneousness of labor should be established everywhere through the land. I appealed in vain. Satisfied that I could no longer render my country service in the existing condition of things, disengaged to stand, as I had stood for four years, between the Democratic and Republican parties, while both of them occupied wrong positions upon this great question—which involved the equality of the States and the equality of the people of the States—I withdrew from the public councils, and returned to the more quiet walks of my profession. But I have been an anxious spectator of the signs of the times. Your action at Charleston and at Baltimore is so definite that I see it must change the issue of the approaching canvass. The question comes up for a definite solution, and the people of both sections find themselves in a crisis to demand the exercise of all their prudence and all their patriotism.

I understand the matter thus: After the delegates met at Charleston, the committee on resolutions were appointed, and in that committee it was proposed to re-announce the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as the platform of principles maintained by the Democratic party. But a part of that committee, representing constituents in slaveholding States, asked that this announcement should be accompanied by explanatory resolutions to this purport:

"1. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Sec'd. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein; nor to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever."

"2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional authority extends."

"3. That when the people of a Territory come to make their State Constitution—which is an act of sovereignty—their admission into the Union shall not depend on the question whether they choose that their State shall be a slaveholding State or a Free State."

The other part of the committee refused to accede to these propositions, and, on the contrary, adhered to the doctrine announced by Judge Douglass, which gave the right of the people of a Territory, while in their territorial condition, to legislate so as to exclude slaveholders from an enjoyment of their slave property in the Territory, and, by giving to Mr. Breckinridge a hearty and unequivocal support, will lend a helping hand to the maintenance of principles which lie at the very base of the peace and union of these States.

I believe I have truly stated the points of difference which ultimately severed the Convention, and have presented to the country the nominations of Senator Douglas and of Vice President Breckinridge. It is also true, that, from the slaveholding States, many Democrats were present who refused to leave the Convention upon these points of difference, regarding them as of no consequence; while others distinctly coincided with and embraced the doctrines advanced by the Senator from Illinois; and upon these points the latter promised the acquiescence of the people of the slaveholding States, to be shown by the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge.

The lines of the canvass are thus drawn, so as to call on the people of the slaveholding States to AVOID THEIR OWN RIGHTS IN THESE PARTICULARS, and that call renders imperative, in my opinion, that every legal voter in those States should turn aside from other questions to act upon these, which are thus rendered paramount for the occasion. I cannot imagine a wider mistake than those gentlemen have made who would persuade our Northern people that the slaveholding States have been indifferent to their rights in the Territories, or their equality under the Constitution and the laws. I think they must find themselves in a sad minority when the day of trial shall come, if they expect that party will can make "Squatter Sovereignty" regiments out of true Southern men.

I shall never believe, until the fact is placed beyond dispute, by a count of our votes, that the people of the slaveholding States will be willing to write their own voluntary relinquishment of their constitutional rights, or present themselves, all naked and voxel, before the Black Republican chiefs, asking to pass the "Caudine Forks." No, gentlemen, no; the people of my section know their rights, and they will maintain them. They have asked for nothing more than mere plain rights, and, my word for it, they will be contented with nothing less. At any rate, they will never come up, voluntarily, to be shorn of privileges which belong to them as equals in the common partnership, or throw these away in the contest of indifference to the right when their rights are flatly challenged. If they do, how will the history of such a result read? Thus: It being charged Mr. Douglas that the slaveholder from Kentucky can only hold his property in the common Territory of the United States by permission of those who first enter the Territory and institute order under a Territorial Government established by Congress, this question was referred to Kentucky itself; Breckinridge being denied their existence in their platform, and they now stand ready to resist them. I extend the hand of true fellowship in the contest. I will do my best to sustain the right which our people enjoy under the Constitution. I am no extremist—I love the Union—I will fight for the Union—but I will never betray the equal rights of our people in the Union. Soteri and quietly I say to you that I love my wife and children who are now in my Kentucky home; but rather would I see them turned into the woods to live among the forests of our hills, without shelter from the storm, than to enjoy the comforts which now surround them, if these are to be purchased by the surrender and sacrifice of the constitutional rights of our people. I am among the humblest of that people. I hope to die on the soil of Kentucky, but I would prefer to be an exile from my native country than to live upon it deprived of my birthright. We will have equality. I tell you our people will have equality under the Constitution, and no human power, men intelligent and spirited, and they understand what this proposition means. They know the Supreme Court has decided that Congress has no constitutional power to pass a law prohibiting them from going upon the public domain with their property. They will stand by that decision, for we all argued that such was the law of Union and Equality—Equality forever. She cannot be persuaded to indifference. Her men are intelligent and spirited, and they understand what this proposition means. They know the Supreme Court has decided that Congress has no constitutional power to pass a law prohibiting them from going upon the public domain with their property. They will stand by that decision, for we all argued that such was the law of Union and Equality—Equality forever.

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JOHN L. PYTHIAN, Administrator.

Jan 6 w&t-wt

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Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

W. M. H. BIBBERD, Alderman.

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